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SOURCE Bergbau und Energie.

ELECTRIFICATION OF ALBANIA

Albanian rivers could produce at least 500,000 kilowatts of electricity, if they were fully exploited. Albanian power production in 1945 was 58 percent less than in 1938. In 1947, Albania spent 3 million Albanian francs to increase power production. For the construction of the Selite e Madhe Hydroelectric Power Plant in the Dajtit Mountains east of Tirana, 45 million Albanian francs were spent. The power plant at Lanabregas will produce 60,000 kilowatts and provide the entire industrial area between Tirana and Durres with power. According to the Two-Year Plan (1949-50), an additional 55 million francs will be invested in the construction of the Selite e Madhe Power Plant, which is scheduled to begin operation in 1951. The plan also calls for improving existing power plants and supplying power to industry and the population, for which 5.5 million francs will be spent in 1950. An aqueduct will be built between the Selite e Madhe Power Plant and the industrial area of Tirana. The equipment and machinery for the power plant and for the aqueduct will be procured in the USSR.

As compared with the power production in 1945, Albanian power plants produced 814 percent in 1947 and 1,273 percent in 1948. In 1938, Albanian power plants produced almost 3,200 kilowatts of electricity, while in 1949 they produced 587 percent more than in 1938.

The following table shows the power production between 1938 and 1949, calculated on the assumption of 4,000 hours of operation per year and at 65-percent capacity:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Power Production</u> (in kw-h)	<u>Installed Capacity</u> (in kw)
1938	8,320,000	3,200
1945	4,830,000	1,850
1947	39,310,000	--
1948	61,480,000	--
1949	--	18,700

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The construction of the following power projects is planned:

<u>Rivers</u>	<u>Power Plants Without Storage Facilities</u>	<u>Power Plants With Facilities for Pumping to Storage Pond</u>	<u>Normal Output (in kw)</u>
Drin	4	1	281,000
Devoll	3	--	98,000
Vijose	2	1	89,000

The above power plants would have an average total capacity of 468,000 kilowatts, which corresponds to 2 billion kilowatt-hours per year, provided the plants operate at 65-percent capacity and 7,000 hours per year. The above plans do not include power projects on the Shkumbi and Mat rivers.

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